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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/826,274	04/04/2001	Joseph C. Olson	V0077/7154	2953

7590 04/09/2003

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EXAMINER

DONG, DALEI

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2875

DATE MAILED: 04/09/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/826,274	OLSON ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Dalei Dong	2875

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  
 If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.  
 If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  
 Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).  
 Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 March 2003.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.      2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) 12-16 is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-11, 17 and 18 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 04 April 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.  
     If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.  
 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
     a) All b) Some \* c) None of:  
         1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
         2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
         3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
     \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
     a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.  
 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____. 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
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## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
2. Claims 1-6, 8-11, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,458,754 to Sathrum, in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,881,126 to Boots.

Regarding to claim 1, Sathrum discloses a vapor vacuum disposition chamber in Figure 1. According to Figure 1, component 15 represents "a source coating material, as the "cathode" for the vapor deposition process" (column 6, line 39-41). Sathrum also shows component 16 in Figure 1. which is "a cathode mounting apparatus" (column 6, line 63). However, Sathrum discloses a "high electrical current passing through the cathode during electric arc vapor deposition processes" (column 6, line 57-59), which is directly heating the cathode. Boots teaches, "a coiled heater is wrapped about core to provide heating thereof" (column 2, line 36-37, also see Figure 1 for more detail). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to substitute the coiled heater of Boots in the place of directly heating or passing the current through the cathode of Sathrum for the purpose of enhancing the warm-up characteristics of the cathode and to improve ion source lifetime.

Regarding to claim 2, Sathrum shows all of the claimed limitations in claim 2.

For instance, Sathrum shows a “support rod” that “typically has at least a portion thereof projecting outwardly through one of the chamber walls” (column 6, line 53-54).

Regarding to claim 3, Sathrum also shows all of the claimed limitations in claim 3. For example, Sathrum specify the physical shape of the “source material” can vary, for example, from cylindrical, to rectangular to irregular” (column 6, line 45-47). A flat cylindrical cathode is a form of a “disk”.

Regarding to claim 4, Sathrum further shows all of the claimed limitations in claim 4. In figure 1, Sathrum shows the component 16, core support is fixedly attached to the center of the cathode.

Regarding to claim 5, Sathrum further shows all of the claimed limitations in claim 5. Figure 1, also shows a component 16, the core support in a cylindrical shape, and the diameter of component 15, the cathode is larger than the diameter of component 16, the core support.

Regarding to claim 6, Sathrum shows all of the claimed limitations in claim 6. Refer to Figure 1, component 15 the diameter of the cathode appears to be at least four times greater than the component 16 the diameter of the support component of the cathode. Furthermore, applicant has not disclosed that having the diameter of the cathode at least four times greater than the diameter of the supporting rod to solve any stated problem.

Regarding to claim 8, Sathrum further yet discloses all of the claimed limitations in claim 8. Sathrum discloses the cathode is directly mounted on the core support

(column 6, line 52). Sathrum also discloses "the power source is electrically connected to the cathode through the cathode mounting means" (column 7, line 5-6) or the "support rod." The mounting means of Sathrum functions as both a mechanical support and a electrical transfer tool for the cathode.

Regarding claim 9, Sathrum discloses all of the limitations in claim 9 with the teaching of Boots. Sathrum discloses, "a vapor vacuum deposition chamber having a first wall portion and a second wall portion appropriately connected together to form an enclosed inner cavity" (column 6, line 23-26). Sathrum also discloses an insulator or "appropriate vacuum seal, for maintaining the vacuum within the deposition cavity and for electrically isolating the cathode source from the deposition chamber wall portion" (column 6, line 64-67). However, Sathrum does not discloses an indirectly heated cathode ion source, and a filament for emitting electrons. Boots teaches, "a coiled heater is wrapped about core to provide heating thereof" (column 2, line 36-37, also see Figure 1 for more detail). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the coiled heater of Boots in place of heating apparatus of Sathrum for the purpose of enhance the warm-up characteristics of cathode and to improve the lifetime of the ion source. Additionally, the coiled heater of Boots can be placed outside of the deposition chamber in close proximity to the support rod and the cathode assembly of Sathrum. Even though, the coiled heater does not emit electrons, however the filament and the coiled heater of Boots serves the same purpose and that is to heat up the cathode. Filament are old and well known for emitting electrons, hence, the coiled heater (filament) of Boots may be used as an electron emitter.

Regarding to claim 10, Sathrum with the teaching of Boots covers all of the claimed limitations in claim 10. Sathrum discloses a cathode with a supporting rod that is directly heated by applying current to the cathode through the supporting rod. However, Sathrum does not disclose filament disposed around the support rod. Boots teaches, "a coiled heater is wrapped about core to provide heating thereof" (column 2, line 36-37, also see Figure 1 for more detail). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the heating filament of Boots to place around the core support rod of Sathrum in close proximity to the cathode and isolated from the deposition chamber, in order to enhance the warm-up characteristics of cathode and to improve the lifetime of the ion source.

Regarding to claim 11, Sathrum with the teaching of Boots discloses all of the claimed limitations in claim 11. Sathrum discloses a cathode with a supporting rod that is directly heated by applying current to the cathode through the supporting rod. However, Sathrum does not disclose filament disposed around the support rod and has a larger inner diameter than the support rod. Boots teaches, "a coiled heater is wrapped about core to provide heating thereof" (column 2, line 36-37, also see Figure 1 for more detail). In order for the coil or filament to wrap around the core support, the inner diameter of the filament has to be greater than or equal to the diameter of the supporting core. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the heating filament which has a greater or equal to the diameter of the core of Boots to place around the core support rod of Sathrum in close proximity to the cathode

and isolated from the deposition chamber, in order to enhance the warm-up characteristics of cathode and to improve the lifetime of the ion source.

Finally, regarding to claim 18, Sathrum with the teaching of Boots discloses all of the claimed limitations in claim 18. Sathrum discloses a cathode with a support rod fixedly attached to the center of the cathode and a cathode insulator that is electrically and thermally isolating the whole cathode apparatus from the deposition chamber. However, Sathrum does not disclose an mean for indirect heating of the cathode. Boots teaches, "a coiled heater is wrapped about core to provide heating thereof" (column 2, line 36-37, also see Figure 1 for more detail). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the heating filament of Boots for the mean of indirect heating of the cathode of Sathrum for the purpose of enhance the warm-up characteristics of cathode and to improve the lifetime of the ion source.

3. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,458,754 to Sathrum, in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,881,126 to Boots, in further view of U.S. Patent No. 3,917,968 to Di Benedetto.

Sathrum discloses vapor vacuum disposition chamber, a cylindrical support rod fixedly attached to the cathode. Boots teaches, "a coiled heater is wrapped about core to provide heating thereof" (column 2, line 36-37, also see Figure 1 for more detail) to enhance the warm-up characteristics of cathode. Di Bendetto further teaches "thermionic filament for generating the electrons are mounted by means of resilient support mounts in the form of spring member" (column 1 line 68 – column 2 line 1-4). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to substitute the coiled heater of Boots in the place of directly heating or passing the current through the cathode of Sathrum to enhance the warm-up characteristics of cathode and to improve the lifetime of the ion source. Further yet, it would have also been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to substitute the support mount spring of Di Benedetto to hold the support rod of Sathrum and the coiled heater (filament) of Boots in order to secure and hold the support rod and the filament.

4. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,458,754 to Sathrum in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,983,443 to Schade.

Sathrum discloses a method for supporting the cathode of an ion source with a rod that is fixedly attached to the cathode, however, Sathrum fails to disclose an method of indirectly heating the cathode by bombarding the cathode with electrons. Schade teaches "electrons from the directly heated auxiliary cathode bombard the other main cathode, thereby providing the required heating. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the method of indirectly heating the cathode of Schade in place of the directly heating of Sathrum in order to improve the lifetime of the ion source.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

5. Claims 12-16 are allowed.

The prior art of record of Boots does not show a cross-sectional area of the filament varies along a length of the filament and is smallest along the arc-shaped turn.

The prior art of record of Sathrum does not show a cathode insulator-opening diameter that is larger than or equal to the diameter of the cathode.

The prior art of record of Sathrum does not show a cathode insulator of tubular shape includes a flange.

The prior art of record of Sathrum does not show a cathode insulator includes a flange where the flange contains a groove on a side of the flange.

***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicant's argument with respect to claims 1-11 and 17-18 have been considered but are deemed not persuasive.

In response to Applicant's argument that the Boots does no disclose an indirectly heated cathode ion source, Examiner asserts that Boots clearly shows an indirectly heated cathode ion source in Figure 1, where the coiled heater 17 surrounds the core support 12. The coiled heater of Boots heats the core support 12 which in term heats the ion emissive material therefore, the coiled heater of Boots indirectly heats the ion emissive material and thus, Examiner asserts that the Boots reference is valid and maintains the rejection.

In response to applicant's argument regarding to claim 17, that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., the indirectly heated cathode) are not recited in the rejected claim(s).

Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

***Conclusion***

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dalei Dong whose telephone number is (703)308-2870. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 A.M. to 5 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sandra O'Shea can be reached on (703)305-4939. The fax phone numbers for the

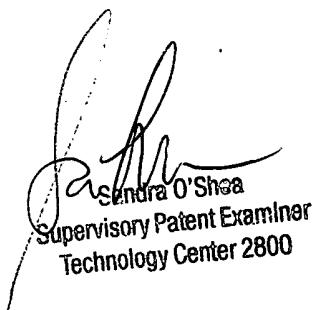
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organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703)872-9318 for regular communications and (703)872-9319 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)308-0956.

D.D.  
April 3, 2003



Sandra O'Shea  
Supervisory Patent Examiner  
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